

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

AMER WILLIAM-WHITFIELD,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 21-4513
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
COMMONWEALTH PPS SYSTEM and	:	
NE 2ND 15TH DISTRICT CORP POLICE	:	
OFFICERS SHRIFF,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

**ORDER**

**AND NOW**, this 5th day of January, 2022, after considering the application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. No. 5), prisoner trust fund account statement (Doc. No. 6), and complaint (Doc. No. 2) filed by the *pro se* plaintiff, Amer William-Whitfield; and for the reasons set forth in the separately filed memorandum opinion, it is hereby **ORDERED** as follows:

1. The application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. No. 5) is **GRANTED** and the plaintiff has leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*;

2. The plaintiff, Amer William-Whitfield (“William-Whitfield”), # 1031719, shall pay the full filing fee of \$350 in installments, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b), regardless of the outcome of this case. The court directs the Warden of the Curran-Fromhold Correctional Facility or other appropriate official to assess an initial filing fee of 20% of the greater of (a) the average monthly deposits to William-Whitfield’s inmate account; or (b) the average monthly balance in William-Whitfield’s inmate account for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of this case. The Warden or other appropriate official shall calculate, collect, and forward the initial payment assessed pursuant to this order to the court with a reference to the docket number for this case. In each succeeding month when the amount in William-Whitfield’s inmate trust fund account

exceeds \$10.00, the Warden or other appropriate official shall forward payments to the clerk of court equaling 20% of the preceding month's income credited to William-Whitfield's inmate account until the fees are paid. Each payment shall refer to the docket number for this case;

3. The clerk of court is **DIRECTED** to **SEND** a copy of this order to the Warden of the Curran-Fromhold Correctional Facility;

4. The complaint (Doc. No. 2) is **DEEMED** filed;

5. The complaint (Doc. No. 2) is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii);

6. William-Whitfield may file an amended complaint within **thirty (30) days** of the date of this order. Any amended complaint must identify all defendants in the caption of the amended complaint in addition to identifying them in the body of the amended complaint and shall state the basis for William-Whitfield's claims against each defendant. The amended complaint shall be a complete document that does not rely on the initial complaint or other papers filed in this case to state a claim. When drafting his amended complaint, William-Whitfield should be mindful of the court's reasons for dismissing the claims in his initial complaint as explained in the court's memorandum opinion. Upon the filing of an amended complaint, the clerk of court shall not make service until so ordered by the court;

7. The clerk of court is **DIRECTED** to send William-Whitfield a blank copy of the court's form complaint for a prisoner filing a civil rights action bearing the above civil action number. William-Whitfield may use this form to file his amended complaint if he chooses to do so;<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This form is available on the court's website at: <https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/documents/forms/frmc1983f.pdf>.

8. If William-Whitfield does not wish to amend his complaint and instead intends to stand on his complaint as originally pleaded, he may file a notice with the court within **thirty (30) days** of the date of this order stating that intent, at which time the court will issue a final order dismissing the case. Any such notice should be titled “Notice to Stand on Complaint,” and shall include the civil action number for this case;<sup>2</sup> and

9. If William-Whitfield fails to file any response to this order, the court will conclude that he intends to stand on his complaint and will issue a final order dismissing this case.<sup>3</sup>

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Edward G. Smith  
EDWARD G. SMITH, J.

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<sup>2</sup> See *Weber v. McGrogan*, 939 F.3d 232, 241 (3d Cir. 2019) (“If the plaintiff does not desire to amend, he may file an appropriate notice with the district court asserting his intent to stand on the complaint, at which time an order to dismiss the action would be appropriate.” (quoting *Borelli v. City of Reading*, 532 F.2d 950, 951 n.1 (3d Cir. 1976))); *In re Westinghouse Sec. Litig.*, 90 F.3d 696, 703–04 (3d Cir. 1996) (holding “that the district court did not abuse its discretion when it dismissed with prejudice the otherwise viable claims . . . following plaintiffs’ decision not to replead those claims” when district court “expressly warned plaintiffs that failure to replead the remaining claims . . . would result in the dismissal of those claims”).

<sup>3</sup> See *Weber*, 939 F.3d at 239–40 (explaining that plaintiff’s intent to stand on complaint may be inferred from inaction after issuance of order directing plaintiff to take action to cure defective complaint). The court also notes that the six-factor test announced in *Poulis v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co.*, 747 F.2d 863 (3d Cir. 1984), is inapplicable to dismissal orders based on a plaintiff’s intention to stand on his complaint. See *id.* at 241 n.11 (treating “stand on the complaint” doctrine as distinct from dismissals under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for failure to comply with court’s order, which require assessment of *Poulis* factors); see also *Elansari v. Altria*, 799 F. App’x 107, 108 n.1 (3d Cir. 2020) (per curiam). Indeed, an analysis under *Poulis* is not required when a plaintiff willfully abandons the case or makes adjudication impossible, as would be the case when a plaintiff opts not to amend his complaint, leaving the case without an operative pleading. See *Dickens v. Danberg*, 700 F. App’x 116, 118 (3d Cir. 2017) (per curiam) (“Where a plaintiff’s conduct clearly indicates that he willfully intends to abandon the case, or where the plaintiff’s behavior is so contumacious as to make adjudication of the case impossible, a balancing of the *Poulis* factors is not necessary.”); *Baker v. Accounts Receivables Mgmt., Inc.*, 292 F.R.D. 171, 175 (D.N.J. 2013) (“[T]he Court need not engage in an analysis of the six *Poulis* factors in cases where a party willfully abandons her case or otherwise makes adjudication of the matter impossible.” (citing cases)).